

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1789.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office at the corner of Main and Cross Streets, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

JUST OPENED,

And now for sale, by
GOUDY AND WILLIAMS

At their store in Lexington, opposite Capt. Youngs Tavern, and near the new courthouse, a neat and general assortment of

GOODS

Well adapted to the season; which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or fur.

Lexington, Dec. 2 1789.

JUST OPENED,

And for sale by

ALEXANDER & JAMES PARKER

Two Stores in this place, one of them in their new house opposite the new Court House, and the other where they now live, each of them well assorted and adapted to the season, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash.

Lexington, Dec. 5, 1789.

TO BE LET

On reasonable terms, a tract of land, situate between Elk-Horn and Cane run about five miles from Lexington—Enquire of the Printer, or of Mr. H. Alderton at Mr. Chin's near Lexington

ANDREW GATEWOOD,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened private entertainment for man and horse, on the road from Lexington to Curds ferry; those gentlemen who favor him with their custom may depend on having every attention paid them.

W. BUTLER,

TAYLOR

HAS commenced business on high street opposite Mr. Eiders tavern, who intends working at the low price of twenty shillings per suit in produce, if cash considerably lower, and hopes by punctuality and a strict attention to business to merit the esteem of the public.

Lexington, Nov 17 89.

Strayed from C. L. Crockett's plantation last June, a small likely dark bay horse, about 9 years old, eye necked, trots and gallops; Whoever delivers him to the Printer hereof, or to Mr. Brent in Lexington, or to Mr. Hugh sin Danville, shall receive two dollars reward from

JER. MORIARTY.

All kinds of Blank Books for Merchants, Clerks, &c. made and ruled to any pattern: Also old books new bound, on reasonable terms.

JUST OPENED,

AND FOR SALE BY
TEGARDEN AND McCULLOUGH.

At their Store in Lexington, on Main Street, in the house formerly occupied by Gen. Wilkinson, a General Assortment of

GOODS

Superfine Broad and narrow Cloths. Second ditto. Twilled and plain coatings. Buff and white Cassimers. Blue, Black, Buff, olive, crimson and spotted Velvets. Corduroys and flannels. Janet jeans and fustians. Royal rib and fatinet. Shalloons and duranet. Camble's and loons spinning. Moccen and Buckram. Lutehring and satin. Mode and re-fian. Bombazine and fauconet. Chimizes and calicoes assorted. Hummums. India counterpanes assorted. Marvelles quilting. Denims and drawboos. Irish linen and Russia sheeting. Dowls and towel linen. Brown sheeting & country made linen. Bedtick and feathers. Apron check. Cambric and muslin. Gauze and catgut. Lawn aprons. Silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs. Lawn and kenting do. Shauls assorted. Mens and womens kid gloves. Mens and womens cotton hosi. Mens wo. Red do. Mens and womens leather shoes. Womens stuff do. Neat dressed calf skins. Mens and boys hats. Ribbon assorted. Hair do and taste. Black and Hanover lace. Edging and hat binding. Broad and narrow Binding. Fencing and tape. Sewing silk and twist. White, Brown and colored thigad. Coarse and fine combs. Mens and Womens crooked do. Large and small metal Buttons. Sleeve buttons assorted. Watch seals. Shoe, knee, flock and hat buckles. Best white chapel needles. Paper and round pins. Scissors and Thimbles. Razors and shaving boxes. Table knives and forks. Butcher and curran knives. Pen and childrens do. Shoe knives, pinners and awl blades. Enamelled snuff-boxes. Nutmeg graters. Bibles testaments and spelling Books. Primmers and childrens histories. Writing paper. Brads, paper and enamel inkstands. Mens saddles. Mens and womens stirrup irons. 8 and 12 oz. fiddle tacks. Saddle Bolles. Circumle, Crotch and straining web. Curb and bridle Buckles. Curb and snaffle Bitts. Bitts. Plated spurs. Stock locks. Brads knob ditto. Rad and fiddle Bag do. Desk cupboard and chest. do. H. hinges. Brads H. do. Chest and cupboard do. Door and window Bolts. Falling axes. Mortoise and pairing chisels. Spike and small Gimmes.

Drawing knives and plain irons, Claw hammers, 6d and red nails, Tennon saws, Mill, hand and crosscut saw files, Carpenters rules and compasses, Brass coals. Candlesticks, Prying pans. Cotton and tow cards. Steel and tin ware, Snuff Mustard, Shoe, Buckle and tooth Brushes, Hyson, Green and Bohea Teas, Coffee and chocolate. Loaf and Muscovado sugar, Cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs, Pepper and Allspice, Indigo and Copperas, Red and white Lead, Brimstone and rosin, Powder and Lead, Shot and gun flints, Queens ware Dishes, Shallow and soup plates, Tea ware. Quait and pint mugs, water and cream jugs, Butter boats, Large and small looking glasses, Tumblers and wine glasses, Quait, pint and half pint decanters, 8 by 10 window glafs, Wine and rum, Holland ginn in cases, A neat assortment of castings, With a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate. Lexington, Nov. 17, 1789.

TO BE

HIRED,

ON Thursday the third of December at this place a number of negroes consisting of men, women, boys and girls, one of them a good carpenter -- the property of Mrs. Annie Christian -- the terms will be made known on the day

JAMES FONTAIN.

Danville, Nov. 12, 1789.

I Hereby forewarn all persons from taking any assignment of a bond given by Henry Crift & Solomon Speers, in favor of Parmanas Biscoe the bond is for two hundred pounds, to be paid in the following manner viz. twenty pounds, immediately after the date, in double distilled whiskey, one hundred and thirty pounds on the twenty-fifth day of December following in two bills of different sizes, and a first rate waggon and hind gear, and fifty pounds in salt at the lick some time after; the date of the bond I do not remember, but as I have paid off the said bond and have his receipt against it, and be refusing to give it up, I take this method to prevent any imposition.

Henry Crift.

JUST OPENED,
AND FOR SALE BY
WILSON AND PARKER

At their new Store nearly opposite the new Court House a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,
Suitable for the season, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Town of Lexington August 1st 1789.

Resolved, that the holders or claimants of the in-lots No. 2, 17, 21, 28, 60, 70, and 85, have the further time, until the first day of January 1790 to save their lots by improving them &c. for the particulars of what is required they are referred to said resolution -- and that they need not expect any further indulgence.

By order of the board
ROBERT PARKER CLK.

JUST OPENED,

By HUGH M'ILVAIN,
In the new house above the court house, and nearly opposite Capt. Young's tavern, a neat & general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE

well adapted to the season

DRY goods, Iron mongery, queens ware, glass ware, tin ware, groceries, clover seed and medicine, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the Crab Orchard, two steers, one a red, two years old, with a white face, some white on his belly, a smooth crop in the right ear and underbelly in the left. The other a pld, some white in his face, two years old, a swallow fork and underbelly in each ear. Appraised to twelve shillings each.

RICHARD RUNNELS.

Madison, April 6, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Fayette county near the head of Jessamine, a flea bitten grey Mare about 15 years old, 14 hands high a natural pacer. Picked and appraised to £. 5.

ANDREW M'CALLA.

July, 15, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Boone's creek, a sorrel mare, 9 years old, 13 hands high had on a small bell, branded on the near buttock D.B. Appraised to £. 4.

WILLIAM ELLIS, Jun.

July 3, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the mouth of Dick's river, a bay mare, about four feet nine inches high, with a small bell on with a hole in it near the stable, appears to be branded on the near shoulder but not perceptible, a natural pacer. Appraised to £. 8.

JAMES DAVIS.

August 3, 1789.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the head of Hickman, a gray horse ten years old, branded on the near flout der R C, and on the buttock. Appraised to £. 5. 10.

JOHN YOUNG.

July 23, 1789.

A large company will meet at the Crab Orchard the 15th of December, in order to start early next morning for the Eastern settlements; all are to go well armed.

Proceedings of Congress. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, August 28.

THE Memorial and Petition of the public creditors who are citizens of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Goodhue presented, agreeably to order, a bill for suspending part of the collection law relative to the navigation on the Potomack, which was read a first time.

A petition from a number of persons, commanders of packet boats that ply between Rhode Island and the adjacent States, stating certain hardships they experience under the present revenue laws, particularly the tonnage duty, and praying relief, was read, and laid on the table.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the bill for establishing the salaries of officers of government.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

To the secretary of the treasury, it was proposed by the bill to allow \$5000 dollars per annum.

This sum was reduced, after some debate, to \$3500.

To the secretary for Foreign Affairs (now called secretary for the department of State) it was proposed an allowance of \$3500 dollars. This was reduced to \$3000.

To the Controller of the treasury, it was proposed to allow \$3000 dollars. This was reduced to \$2000.

To the secretary at war, it was proposed to allow \$2500. This was raised to \$3000. To the Auditor, it was proposed to allow \$3000 dollars to the treasurer \$600, and to the register \$250. These sums were agreed to.

To the assistant of the secretary of the treasury, it was proposed an allowance of \$600. This was reduced to \$500.

To the controller of the western territory, it was proposed an allowance of \$1000 dollars, with an additional allowance as superintendent of Indian affairs.

This was altered; the allowance as superintendent of Indian affairs was struck out, and the salary as governor raised to \$2500 dollars.

A change was added, providing for the salaries of the three judges of the western territory, allowing to each of them \$800 dollars per annum.

To the secretary of the governor of the western territory, the salary was fixed at \$500 dollars.

The remainder of the bill was gone through without any material amendments when the committee rose and reported.

The report was accepted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The following is a statement of the salaries as allowed by the said bill.

	Dollars.
Secretary of the treasury,	3500
Secretary of State,	3000
Secretary at war,	3000
Governor of the western territory,	2500
Comptroller of the treasury,	2000
Treasurer,	1600
Auditor,	1500
Assistant to the secy of treasury,	1500
Register,	1250
Judges of the western territory each,	800
Chief clerk in department of State,	800
Chief clerk of the customs,	800
Secretary of gov of western territory,	750
Chief clerk in department of war,	600
Chief clerk of the auditor,	600
All other clerks, at	450

SATURDAY, August 29.

The bill for regulating the conflicting trade was read from the Senate with the concurrence of that body in the amendments proposed by the house to the amendments of the Senate.

The engrossed bill for establishing the salaries of the executive officers, was read a third time, when Mr. Smith, (S. C.) moved to reconsider it. In order to supply some deficiencies. He observed, that a number of offices were not provided for, such as the foreign ministers, consuls, &c.

It was however thought improper to annex salaries to offices which the legislature had not yet created or recognized, and the motion was negatived.

The question was then put on passing the bill, the yeas and nays being called,

Passed to the Executive August 27, 1820.

Mr. Boudinot presented a memorial of sundry inhabitants of the county of Middlesex, in New Jersey, praying that at the district courts in that part of New Jersey may be held at Perth Amboy. Read and laid on the table.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the judicial bill.

Mr. Tucker's motion for striking out that section which provides for the establishment of district judges in each State, was taken into consideration. This brought on a warm debate. The motion was advocated by Mr. Livermore, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Stone, and opposed by Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Benson, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Ames and Mr. Sherman. The committee rose at four o'clock without deciding the question, and the house adjourned to Monday morning, ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, September 9.

The house went into a committee on the bill for establishing the judiciary department. Some further progress was made in the bill, when the committee rose, and asked for leave to sit again.

THURSDAY, September 10.

Mr. Partridge from the committee, reported, that they had examined the engrossed bill, to provide for the safe keeping of the acts, records, seal, &c. of the United States, and found it truly copied from the original; also the bill for establishing the salaries of the executive officers. The speaker signed the same.

Mr. Boudinot presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Essex, praying that the district courts might be held in Perth Amboy.

Mr. Goodhue from the committee, reported a bill to relieve the citizens of North Carolina and Rhode Island, by suspending until the next day of next, payment of the tonnage duty as subjected the vessels of those States to the same duty as foreign ships.

This bill was ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Sherman, from the committee of conference, to whom was referred the disagreeing votes of both houses, on the subject of the compensation of the members, reported that the committee had come to no agreement with the committee of the Senate; but that they had thought proper to recommend as a conciliatory measure, that the house should concur with the Senate, with an amendment limiting the duration of the act.

A motion was then made "that the house recede from their disagreement to the amendments, and concur, with an amendment." The amendment was "that the act should continue in force seven years only."

This motion brought on a warm debate. The arguments that had been before used against a discrimination in the compensation of the two houses were repeated with vehemence. It was contended that the motion was for establishing the discrimination only for one year, yet it was a sufficient recognition of the principle; and if this principle was in itself improper, it was wrong, in a measure which was intended as an appeal to the people, to establish a precedent to influence the measures of a future Congress.

On the other hand, the propriety of a concurrence was inferred from the danger of losing the bill, and from the inadequacy of forcing the Senate to receive a compensation, which they did not think adequate to their services.

Mr. Boudinot was for rejecting the amendment of the Senate, and bringing in a new bill, limited to two years, and then he laid the appeal to the people would be made on equal terms.

The question on concurrence was then put, and the yeas and nays being called, were as follows:

A Y E S.

Messrs Ames,	Lawrence,
Boudinot,	Lee,
Brown,	Livermore,
Cadwalader,	Madison,
Clymer,	Moore,
Fitzsimons,	Mullenberg,
Gale,	Scott,
Gerry,	Sherman,
Griffin,	Smith (S. C.)
Hartley,	Trumbull,
Huntington,	Wright,
	Wyckop

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N O E S.

Messrs. Bland,	Page,
Boudinot,	Parker,
Burke,	Partridge,
Carroll,	Renjellars,
Coles,	Schurman,
Cotter,	Sney,
Floyd,	Sylvester,
Polker,	Sinclair,
Gilman,	Smith, (M.)
Goodhue,	Stone,
Grout,	Sumpter,
Hathorn,	Thacher,
Heister,	Tucker,
Jackson,	White,
Matthews,	

—29—

By this vote the compensation bill is lost.

The committee on the petition of the public creditors, and other citizens of Philadelpia, has reported, that the petition deserved the attentive consideration of Congress, but as the present session was so short, and it was necessary to dispatch much important business now before Congress, it became impracticable to give the subject, this session, the attention which it merited. They therefore submitted a resolution to the following effect: "That it is highly concerns the honor and interest of the United States to make some early and effectual provision in favor of the public creditors of the Union, and that the house would early next session, take this subject into consideration."

This report was laid on the table.

Mr. Boudinot then moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to establish the compensations of the members and the officers of both houses, for one year.

It being suggested by the speaker that it would be proper to delay this matter till the Senate had been informed of the vote of the house, the motion was laid on the table. Then the house adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

L O N D O N, April 9.

A MOST outrageous tumult has happened at Barcelona, in Spain, in consequence of the high price of bread. On the first instant, a very numerous mob began to besiege the town magistrates, where the corn is deposited. Having finished here, they burnt two houses belonging to principal corn dealers, besides some others.

During these outrages, the commander of the town, Council of Affairs, showed the utmost moderation, not wishing to carry things to extremities. Had he acted with greater severity, the destruction would have been less, and the riot quelled in the first instance, being composed merely of the rabble. His Excellency, however, capitulated with the rioters; and made them every concession; but the more he seemed disposed to be lenient, the more they persisted in further demands.

Emboldened by his lenity, they demanded a reduction in the price of wine and oil. This was likewise allowed them. The mob then assailed the Governor's house, but were kept off by the military. They afterwards got into the large cathedral, and began founding the bells, which drew together a number of the country people, who joined the rioters. In this extremity, the Governor ordered the military to oppose, which immediately put an end to the riot, and the mob dispersed.

In this, as in most cases of a similar nature, it is generally more lenient to oppose a mob, by the use of force, in the beginning.

The prince of Nassau still remains at Madrid, but nothing has publicly transpired of the nature of his visit there.

The King of Sweden has received the most affectionate addresses from all parts of his Kingdom, declaring how extremely ready the people are to second his wishes in carrying on the war.

The Finlanders have been particularly forward, which is the more agreeable to his Majesty, as it was feared that those people would be gained over by the Empress of Russia, their ancient Sovereign. She has not been waiting in promises towards them, but they have been rejected. Even those towns which lie nearest to the borders of Russia, have seemed the most loyal to the King of Sweden.

AMERICAN OCCURRENCES.

N E W Y O R K, August 10.

Seventeen amendments, multiplied by fifty-nine (the number of members in a certain assembly) give a product of one thousand and three. If continuations can be made perfect by amendments, what a blessed chance has the constitution of the United States.

August 22. We have in no instance has the patriotism and candor of a certain honorable Assembly appeared in a more conspicuous point of view than in conducting the business of amendments to the constitution. They have given the most indubitable proof of their desire to adapt the constitution to the wishes of their constituents, as far as possible, by substantiating those amendments for which there is the greatest apparent solicitude. Had adoor been opened for the admission of discordant propositions, it is probable that the requisite unanimity would never have been obtained for the adoption of any amendments whatever.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Aug. 20.

With what face, says a correspondent, can a man hold forth encouragement to the citizens of the United States, to quit their liberty and republican form of government for the despotism of Spain, on the Mississippi? It is certain there are no lands in the world superior to those which are now vacant in New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. It ought to be known further, that no title is ever given by the king of Spain to a foot of soil. The improvements upon it alone are the property of the person who cultivates it. It used to be said that all nations in the world would learn from the success of the Americans to assert their liberties; but this cannot happen, when they read in our papers, that our citizens are disgusted with what has cost them so much blood and treasure, and are settling themselves to Spanish masters a thousand miles from home.

P E T E R S B U R G, Aug. 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Scotland, to his friend in this town, A. H. 20. 1759.

"A woman lately died in Dalry, who had been with child upwards of 34 years. She was opened, and a male child was taken from her in all its charges. She was upward of 60 years old when she fell—However strange and improbable this relation may seem, you may affirm it for a real fact, as it can be sufficiently proved by credible persons who knew her many years, and by a midwife who attended her about 34 years ago, when she was first taken in labour."

L E X I N G T O N, Dec. 5.

On Friday the 27th inst. 1809, Patterson with three men, who had started from this place for the mouth of Licking creek, encamped on the head of Eagle creek, about an hour after night they were fired on by a party of about six Indians, two of the party were killed, the Col. and one only escaped; the Indians got 3 of their horses, and all their baggage and arms.

Mr. Joseph Darwell, who arrived here the second instant informs, that on his passage down the Ohio river, he discovered a camp of the Indian tribe, he sent 3 men in a canoe, who landed below the camp, and going up privately, took one Indian, who said he was a Shawnee, and that the rest of his companions were out on hunting; Mr. Darwell took him about 3 miles, and then let him ashore again, he having declared they had no hostile intentions.

* * A Post Rider will start from this place on Monday the 14th instant, to Harrodsburg, Danville, Lincoln, Madison, Rossborough and Bourbon, and if sufficiently encouraged will continue to ride once a week for one year.

A large company will start from the Crab Orchard the 20th of December, for the Eastern settlements: all are to go well armed.